Nippon Times

(THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1944 Price 20 Sen

...ISH UNITS RUSHED TO AID FOE IN FINLAND ...ATTACK IN HELSINKI

British Inconsistency Engendering Distrust, States Foe Periodical

Domei

GENEVA, June 29—If Britain's foreign policy becomes clearer this year will not be by reason of...ence the British periodical 19th Century and After. The incon...sistency between British military and political efforts, between Bri...ersal deprecatation and political prejudice, between her attitude of compliance with the wishes of America and the more Cynical one her attitude of arrogance to...ward her less powerful Allies is startling. In particular growing distrust against the pride, The paper avers, that the anti-Axis Governments have already discarded the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms and Britain's idea of the balance of power has been upset by the growing strength of the United States and the Soviet Union.

RED ARMY ATTACKS ...SMASHED BY REICH

Gigantic Fighting Continues in Central Sector—Soviets Heavily Hit in Polotzk Area

...ighting, June 30—The gigantic ...ggle in the central sector of the Eastern front which is continuing with the strength of an ...ompanies report no rest and ...ssault has again centered around the ...ge of Bobruisk. Shortly, Lepel and Polotzk.

...Wide strong Soviet attacks from the north...ard and south against the German salient of Bobruisk and Mogilev have resulted in a westerly displacement.

...Short but violent fighting from ...ront to...ards, a heavy tank battle developed yesterday in the ...ector of which the Soviets lost 60 tanks. Repeated enemy attempts to encircle the German defense positions here were completely foiled. Continuous attacks against the German ...ines in the Vitebsk sector were repulsed after taking place quarter ...ighting.

The development of the heavy defensive battle raging since June 23 in the central sector gives an indication that the Soviets are determined to reach the Minsk area with all means possible supported by tanks and motorized formations.

The Soviet high command for this purpose has forced three particularly strong tank armies, composed of motorized mechanized formations.

The first formation is advancing from the south in the vast area of Bobruisk in a westerly direction while the northern army groups are ...

The third strong offensive group is fighting against the German positions fortresses along the motor highway between Orsha and Vitebsk. This group is supposed to reach the Minsk area before the German defense formations located further to succeed in fighting their way back.

The Soviets, in order to maintain their pace, so far threw in at least six rifle divisions and about 15 tank divisions. Five of the 15 divisions are being probably so badly mauled that they have no fighting efficiency left.

The losses suffered by the Soviet rifle divisions also have reached an enormous extent, where at least 15 divisions have been neutralized.

LOSSES SINCE INVASION

636 Planes Said Destroyed By U.S. Fighter Corps Till June 29

Domei

LONDON, June 29—The American 8th Airforce's score has been about...ed three times since the beginning of the invasion until June 29. It was announced today by the headquarters of the United States air force, according to a London dispatch.

Plane Loss at More

Domei

SHIBLEY, June 28—Supplementary reports have revealed that a total of 47 enemy planes including 30 four-engined bombers have been shot down by the Eighteenth during the last 48 hours over the Atlantic coast and western Europe, according to reporting German quarters.

GERMANS BEAT BACK FIERY TANK THRUSTS IN CAEN WAR SECTOR

Guns at Cherbourg Still Keep Enemy Landing Fleet From Using Harbor

Domei

BERLIN, June 29—Reinforced tank battles which have been raging since the past three days, eight kilometers southwest of Caen on the Odon Route, was continued today with added intensity.

Although the British attacks were supported by their strongest artillery and constant attacks by numerous battalion formations and fighter-bombers, they nowhere succeeded in tearing up the German lines.

Strong British tank units, covered by certain positions, tried to outflank the Germans' tank groups in the area of Tilly the Bretteville have lost over 200 tanks. Along the whole British front which yesterday extended from the district north of Caen up to the village of Buron, 60 British tanks were destroyed yesterday.

As is reported, apparent, that the British will renew their attempts to advance Caen the southwest against Caen.

As the situation, it is noted that considerable regroupings are being carried out in person by the Americans on the Normandy Peninsula.

Constant American pressure points on the front between Portbail and the area of Carentan have been noted. As the American pressure points are seen here at the Vire mouth are also enumerate. Strong west across Carentan. It is believed that another army of operations is being deployed, presumably with the task to widen the Normandy bridgehead in the south by attacking from Carentan-Port Bail sector.

Guns Still Held Back Foe

Domei

BERLIN, June 28—The situation in Cherbourg remained unchanged yesterday as the German strongholds in the area held their own against violent blastings from sea, land and air.

German coastal batteries outside of Cherbourg at Cap Levi and west of Cherbourg are still intact and ready to defend harbor. German defense forces on the peninsula of Joburg, yesterday, repulsed several American attacks which were launched after violent artillery preparation.

In view of the heavy losses in Cherbourg, the Americans, to gain a bit of ground, did not even employ their naval forces for attacks against the harbor district.

Although the Americans succeeded in conquering the town, railroad station and arsenal, an activity for the restoration of harbor installations can be carried out as yet in view of the shelling from the German strongholds. There is no doubt that it will be quite some time before the enemy will be able to land troops and move war material on a large scale.

The German naval report further, especially the latest report continues to prevent the entrance of enemy ships into the harbor of Cherbourg. Anglo-American warships are still waiting outside in Seine Bay.

Warrant merchantmen, and landing boats numbering more than 90 units were sighted yesterday off the Orne mouth. Always without an interval the coastal batteries shelled enemy disembarkations. One merchantman was seen in a sinking condition in Seine Bay. Other vessels, after receiving direct hits, laid down a smoke screen.

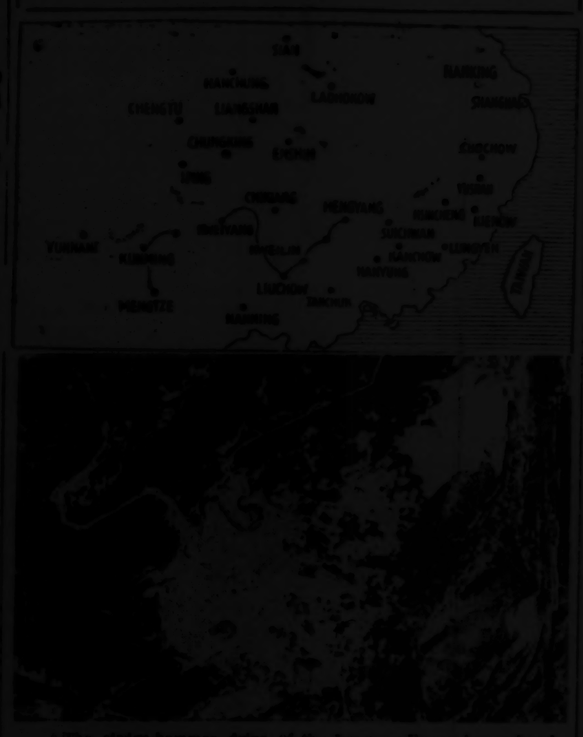
Shortly after midnight, some 10 enemy landing boat, tried to reach land off the Orne mouth, after a few points from the German coastal batteries they were forced to retreat.

British, Poles Sign Pact

Domei

LISBON, June 27—The British Foreign Office disclosed today that a Trade Treaty provisional has been signed with the Polish Government to settle covering military supplies and facilities which the Poles may need to equip their forces in the United Kingdom, Western Asia and Italy, according to a London dispatch.

Enemy Scheme Foiled



The strike-hammer drive of the Japanese Forces has reduced Hengyang airfield and has completely upset the plans of the American air force in China. Above map shows the location of some of the important airfields which the enemy has been trying to build up since the latter part of 1942. Photo: Bombs from the Japanese Air Units blowing up the airfield at Hengyang.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

HENGYANG DEFEAT BLASTS U.S. HOPES

Japanese Grip on Enemy Air Bases Narrows Down Foe's Sphere of Action

The fall of Hengyang airfield has dealt an irreparable blow to the American plan to use Chungking-controlled territory as bases for daily air raids on Japan, coming as it did after the series of advanced air bases captured by the Japanese, according to a Domei digest of the prevailing situation of the United States air force in China.

Like a whirlwind the Japanese land have advancing upon American air bases in China one after another. Now they have completely occupied Hengyang air base on which the Americans and Chungking had laid the highest hopes. The Japanese grip on the enemy air bases on the continent is steadily narrowing down the sphere of action of the enemy.

The majority of the American airmen in Chungking-controlled China, had originally come as volunteers to earn a bit of money. Chance to make it by air or at home they joined the volunteers in China and they were able to remit more money than they ever had to their wives at home and to have something left over for themselves, too. This attracted many impressionable American pilots and their activities at first were confined to guerilla warfare to aid the operations of the Chungking troops.

Subsequently, beginning about the latter half of 1943, the United States army airmen in real earnest, considering Chungking as an important link in the anti-Japanese coordinate front. The volunteers were organized into the 14th Air Force of the United States Army and their guerilla activities were superseded by ruthless air warfare as an integral part of the general counter-offensive against Japan.

The airbases are units scattered all over Chungking-controlled China but have reinforced and supplied through three main channels from Indo and from Yunnan to Kunming. From these places they were being sent to the advanced bases, including Kweilin, Hengyang and Suichuan.

The first group formed the route: Suichuan—Hanchung—Laohokow—Lienhua—Zenith—Pingshan—Chungking—Chengtu—Haimen—Ipin; the second group, the route: Yunnan—Kunming—Kweiyang—Jengtse—Tsiyan and the third group, the route: Kweilin—Suichuan—Ganyu—Hengyang—Lingling—Tungtsu—Nanning—Szeshui—Hsichang.

The 23d group commanded a strength of 150 planes or so, most of which were fighters and also included B-25s and several B-29s, one of which was shot down over northern Kyushu. About 100 or so pilots of these units destroyed in the air and on the ground during the past two months, including the Hengyang battle, are said to have been killed in action.

DEWEY CASTIGATES ROOSEVELT REGIME

Tells Chicago Voters Democratic Administration Is Tired and Quarrelsome

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28—In a speech accepting the Republican presidential nomination in Chicago, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York criticized the present Roosevelt administration on almost every account, except to emphasize that the direction of the war will not be interfered by politics, according to a Chicago dispatch.

Dewey appealed to the voters to help him bring an end to the present Government in America, declaring that the Roosevelt administration has "grown old in office and become tired and quarrelsome." He stated: "The great men who founded this nation really knew what they were talking about when they said that three terms were too many."

Stressing that from now on his theme will be "Youth against age," he commented that he will turn to those who are young enough to do a job. However, he emphasized that he has made no political commitments to anyone.

Dewey will probably remain in Chicago two or three days longer to confer with members of the Republican National Convention.

Meanwhile, he is scheduled to hold a conference with newspapermen and leaders in announcing his campaign manager at that time. J. Russell Sprague and Herbert Brownell, Jr., both of New York, are being discussed for the post. Marion E. Spangler of Iowa is likely to be retained as the chairman of the convention.

...of these were downed around Chunking and Chengtu, including Twin P-51 and A-29 fighter bombs P-47s.

In the Kunming area, there were about 120 planes, half fighters and half bombers, including P-38's, P-40's, P-51's, P-47's, B-24's and B-25's. On the other hand, powerful bombers numbering 170 had been stationed at Kweilin and Suichuan as advance bases in the Kunming area headquarters-bases, supported by P-38, P-40 and P-51 fighters. P-51's were gradually superseding P-38's. As bombers, B-25's was the mainstay, supported by P-24's. The enemy is now carefully guarding the Kweilin area bases as important for air-raiding Japan, attacking shipping in the South China Sea and striking at the rear of the Japanese in the Pacific. So far from intending to relinquish Lingling, he is steadily reinforcing that position.

Thus, the American air force in Chungking-controlled China had begun to act on its own initiative independent of Chungking plans. The ...

NIPPON PLANE UNITS SMASH U.S. CRUISER NEAR SAIPAN ISLAND

Furious Torpedo Attack Unleashed on Enemy—4 Planes Downed at Wotje

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, June 30—Units of the Japanese Air Force, damaged a large enemy cruiser in waters west of Saipan Island at daybreak, yesterday, when the Japanese furiously launched a torpedo attack on the anti-Axis fleet. From this aerial attack, one Japanese plane has not yet returned.

Enemy Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, June 30—A formation of about 100 enemy fighters and bombers attacked Japanese Forces on the apex controntacked and succeeded in repulsing the raiders. No damage was suffered by our side.

Another group of 70 enemy aircraft attempted to attack Ruo Island yesterday but the Japanese Units stationed there repelled the invaders without suffering any damage.

Truk Island was subjected to an assault by the anti-Axis air forces on Wednesday morning when a formation of 70 B-24 bombers made a futile attack against our position there. Japanese Units immediately intercepted the raiders and succeeded in beating off all of the enemy. No damage was sustained by the Japanese.

4 Downed at Wotje

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, June 29—A Japanese Unit stationed at Wotje Island shot down four enemy planes in an engagement with 20 unidentified enemy planes that came attacking the island on June 27. No damage was reported on our side.

Residents Damage Blasted

Domei

LISBON, June 29—Headquarters of the United States Pacific Fleet announced today that Japanese Air Units had bombed American munitions dumps on Saipan Island on the night of June 27, according to dispatches received here from Pearl Harbor.

Foe Admits Fierce Fighting

Domei

LISBON, June 28—The fighting on Saipan Island is one of the fiercest in the Pacific, reports a UP dispatch from Pearl Harbor. The difficulties of Saipan operations were surmised from the very beginning of the operations and the reasons given were the mountain range that traversed north and south across the island and the special defenses that have been constructed on the island. As to the role of Japanese Forces on the spot counterattack and successful in repulsing the raiders. No damage was suffered by our side.

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...Japanese Forces, accordingly, raised sledgehammer blows on the enemy bases from land and air and have now captured Hengyang.

Ablution Rites Held At Imperial Palace And 110,000 Shrines

The semi-annual ablutionary rites were solemnly observed at the Imperial Palace on Friday. His Majesty the Emperor, clad in his formal ritual robes, privately attended the ablutionary rites, solemnized at the Phoenix Hall at 2 p.m., accompanied by Prince Kinoto Nobuhito, Chief Court Ritualist, and others. This was followed by the ablutionary rites, in front of the Kashikodokoro, the Imperial Sanctuary, attended by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Tsunenori Kaya and Prince Narahiko Higashikuni, and high officials of the various ministries. On the same day, similar rites were conducted at 110,000 shrines throughout Japan.

WALLACE ON TOUR OF KUNMING BASE

U.S. Vice-President Accompanied by Soong on Trip, Chungking Announces

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 30—Vice President of the United States Henry A. Wallace, accompanied by Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, visited Kunming and Chengtu yesterday to inspect conditions at the United States air bases in those areas, it was announced by the Chungking regime today.

Ever since Wallace joined a joint conference with General Chiang Kai-shek on June 21, his movements had been kept strictly secret but evidently it was possible for him to go on a tour of Kunming and Chengtu.

An Associated Press correspondent filed a report from a United States air force base saying that on the morning of June 27, Wallace accompanied by the Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, inspected the important American military air bases in the eastern region and on the same day visited several units of the B-29 "Super-Fortresses of the Air."

As in the eastern area B-29s are possible that the Japanese armed advance upon them along the Canton-Hankow Railway, Wallace got Colonel K. C. Vincent, commander of the 68th Squadron of the United States 14th Air Force, and other American officers to fight to their stations of the Japanese operations. He then saw General Chang Fa-kwei, commander of that war zone, and General Fei Tung-shih, Assistant Chief of General Staff of the Chungking Army.

Wallace had also been expected to pay a visit to the Stilwell Headquarters in Burma but this was reported to have been cancelled because the rainy season made flying dangerous in that area.

An Associated Press report from Chungking says that Wallace and General Liang Yun-ai Kunming and inspected the military establishments

"The several thousands of Japanese in the city of Garapan have been turned into formidable defense barricades to be utilized advantageously by the Japanese Forces in certain characteristic of them," reports the UP dispatch. It seems that the American forces, confronted with the foregoing two obstacles have suffered considerable losses.

Official announcements have been withheld by the Nimitz headquarters since June 23 and consequently a great deal of reaction has been created in the press circles within the United States.

On the night of June 29, all the American press circles, as was expected, reacted on the suffering of Japanese resistance at Saipan. The UP report from Pearl Harbor said, "The Japanese defense corps at Saipan are resisting as stiffly as ever and succeeded in slowing up the American advance on June 28." On the same day, San Francisco broadcasts reported that the fighting on Saipan Island was one of the fiercest yet fought in the Pacific and admitted that the American forces were having a fierce experience.

The Japanese resistance in Saipan seems to be extremely fierce, especially around Garapan, the broadcast said. The same UP report further stated, "The American marines and infantry which have advanced to the south in part of Garapan are now in a fight grapple with the Japanese Forces. Ingation of the Southern the American forces are desperately attempting to force their advance."

CHUCHOW CAPTURED AS JAPANESE START 3RD WAR ZONE PUSH

Imperial Headquarters Communique Says New Offensive Opened in China on June 10

Acting in unison with the operations in the Hunan area, Imperial Japanese Forces in the Shantung area, on June 10, launched an offensive against Chungking troops in the 3rd War Zone and, on June 26, seized Chuchow, vital communications in the anti-axis, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3:30 p.m. on Friday.

The Imperial Headquarters also revealed that the Japanese are now conducting mopping-up operations in the Chuchow area.

Concluding, the Imperial Headquarters declared the armistice was ...

[redacted]

"Our Units in the Shantung area, acting in unison with the operations in the Hunan area, on June 10, commenced an offensive against Chungking troops in the 3rd War Zone and on June 26 captured Chuchow, the vital communications in the anti-axis area. The Japanese Forces are now continuously engaging in operations.

"The principal items arising the war results obtained since the commencement of the foregoing operations up to June 26 are as follows:

"Enemy killed [illegible]

"Enemy captured [illegible]

"Our losses [illegible]

"Enemy planes shot down"

Postage Rates Unchanged

With the first year [illegible] since the inauguration of the Greater East Asia War, the Japanese Forces in the Burma area have been smashing the invading Japanese Forces in the Assam area, as shown on June 30, suddenly commenced a counter offensive in the neighborhood of Chuchow against the Chungking troops in the 3rd War Zone under the command of General Yu Chi-chung.

Continuing, dispatches received along the southern bank of the Chu River as well as in the deep mountainous areas south of the river, clash between the Japanese troops and the Chungking Army [illegible]

PEACE ZONE MOVE STABILIZES CHINA

July 1 Is 3rd Anniversary of Big Campaign Which Was Inaugurated in Soochow

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 30.—The campaign which was launched by the National Government of China on July 1, 1941 for the purpose of creating model peace zones in places of importance in China, has been making noteworthy progress. In celebration of the third anniversary of the campaign, a gala program is being held for eleven days from June 25 to July 5 in Soochow where the present campaign was inaugurated.

The progress of the model peace zone campaign during the past three years is unparalleled in the history of China in scale as well as in influence. Within only two years since its inception, a model peace zone was born in the vast area along the Hsuhsien railway linking Nanking and Shanghai. Areas of real peace and order were also created in sectors surrounding Hangchow, Chekiang Province and the Wuhan area as well as Canton in South China.

Economic Life Improved

Particularly noteworthy was the speedy improvement in the economic life of the inhabitants and the maintenance of complete peace and order in the model peace zones. Also for the reconstruction of China is well underway in these model peace zones especially at this time when Honan and Hunan, China's richest portions, are being freed from Chungking's control due to the Japanese military operations. Great strides which were witnessed in the model peace zone campaign during the past three years are well attested to by the vast areas which are affected.

The model peace zone campaign was started in the Soochow sector, covering 2,532 square kilometers, on July 1, 1941; in the southeastern sector of Taihu Lake, covering 2,-321 square kilometers, on July 1, 1942; in the first Shanghai sector, covering 1,853 square kilometers, on September 1, 1942; in the first peace sector of Chekiang Province, covering 2,275 square kilometers, on October 1, 1942; in Yuyao-Yenchang sector, coveting 172 square kilometers, on February 1, 1943; in the second Kiangsu peace sector, covering 2,054 square kilometers on March 10, 1943; in the Hsiwuteng peace zone covering 5,000 square kilometers on March 10, 1943; in the first Kiangsu peace sector, covering 5,159 square kilometers, on April 10, 1943; in the second Shanghai sector, covering 1,338 square kilometers, on April 4, 1943; in the second peace sector of Chekiang Province, covering 1,314 square kilometers, on October 1, 1943; and in the Wukiang sector, covering 646 square kilometers, on October 1, 1943.

Of the aforesaid 11 sectors the campaign has already been completed in the first three sectors, while the campaign is in full swing in the eight other sectors. Upon the completion of the campaign in the whole 11 sectors the total area of the model peace zones will reach 24,616 square kilometers with a combined population of 15,818,746.

Spreads Political Influence

Equally noteworthy is the far-reaching influence which is being exercised by the progress of the peace zone campaign in the permeation of the political power of the National Government of China in the rural districts. The principal activities of the rural pacification campaign may be summarized into eight branches: firstly, the thorough-going mopping up and destruction of the enemy's fighting strength and political system, particularly of communistic structure; secondly, the strengthening of local military functions; thirdly, the completion of the rural Paochia neighborhood system; fourthly, the consummation of a rural autonomous administrative system; fifthly, the completion of a rural production system; sixthly, the completion of a rural self-defense system; seventhly, the completion of the system of a new national movement; eighthly, the stabilization of a rural financial system and improvement in the collection of taxes.

The results achieved by the vigorous model peace zone campaign in the past three years are fully demonstrated by the noteworthy advance in all those branches of activities. Worthy of first mention is the stabilization of peace and order as various private armed bodies in different localities were adjusted and eliminated with the provincial governors taking exclusive control of armed operations. Such a streamlining of the military system in the different provinces through the peace zone campaign, side by side with the self-defense activities by the civilians, is relieving the Japanese Forces of many minor peace preservation activities. Similarly noteworthy is the extensive permeation of political influence of the National Governments of China in rural areas.

In Soochow and Taihu as well as in the first Shanghai peace sector where the campaign is already concluded, 23,096 armed police are assiduously exerting every effort to maintain peace and order, while in the eight areas where the campaign is still under way, 36,203 armed police are on duty.

Ups Farm Production

The campaign also contributed immeasurably toward the improvement of the general economic life of the people and an increase in farm products—two of the most vital items of the National Government's administrative policy. Particularly noteworthy is the progress being made in light industries as well as the increase in the supply of cardinal daily necessities with its resulting improvement of the local financial situation. The National Government of China is also exerting efforts toward the improvement and renovation of the tax system in line with the progress of the model peace zone campaign.

The result was a marked alleviation in the tax burdens on the local inhabitants. Thus, it was natural for the many Chinese farmers and others to return to the model peace zones in ever-increasing numbers. In some model peace zones the population increased by 40 per cent since the start of the campaign.

The National Government of China is also directing efforts toward improving the economic life of the rural population through an acceleration in the exchange of staple commodities particularly between cities and agricultural villages. In this connection, the people in the model peace zones are placing great expectations in the future activities of local cooperatives.

At this stage when continental construction is in full swing, more positive activities are expected, particularly as the area under the National Government of China is steadily being expanded in parallel with the progress of the Japanese military operations. In the further mopping-up operations against Chungking remnants as well as in the enforcing of the National Government's future economic and financial policy in the rural districts, the results achieved by those engaged in the peace zone campaign during the past three years will certainly prove a valuable foundation.

British Government, People Aware America Provoked Japan to War

No Longer See Need to Act Tactfully Toward U.S. Now That Yanks Involved in 2nd Front—Lyttelton Statement Clear in Light of Fact

By HARUHIKO NISHI
Former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs
Written for the Nippon Times

As is clearly set forth in the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Great Britain, the War of Greater East Asia broke out because Japan was forced to rise in self-defense for her very existence. Moreover, the whole world is aware of the fact that the United States' note of November 26, 1941 frankly divulged America's sinister design of driving Japan into becoming the most inferior nation of the world by tearing off her flesh and cutting up the bones of the Japanese.

Did not even the American press, shortly after the outbreak of the present war, state that it was quite natural for Japan to have resorted to counter-attacks since the United States threw such a challenge into her face? And is it not true that the Roberts Commission which investigated into the Pearl Harbor debacle, revealed the fact that the American authorities, immediately after serving the November 26th note, instructed the American army and navy forces in Hawaii to keep strict vigilance on the movements of the Japanese Forces?

Inasmuch as both the British Government and people are well aware of the above facts, Britain does not show much interest in the war against Japan. Britain has persevered until today in consideration of the American public sentiment which so seriously views the struggle against Japan. But now that the United States has put one foot into the European Second Front, Britain no longer sees any necessity of acting so tactfully toward the United States.

And that is probably why Captain Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, recently stated that the United States provoked Japan into the War of Greater East Asia, thus branding America as an aggressor, and further added that Britain is unable to devote her national strength toward the fight against Japan.

Britain's Attitude Hit

Be that as it may, is Britain qualified to denounce the United States? Despite the fact that hitherto Britain has had far greater interests than the United States in East Asia, she did not show any positive zeal in the Japanese-American negotiations which examined various grave issues of East Asia; in fact, she left the United States to conduct such important negotiations alone—negotiations which were to sway the destiny of Britain herself. Such a queer phenomenon has never before been witnessed in the history of the world.

At the time of the Japanese-American negotiations, Shigenori Togo, the then Foreign Minister, pointed out America's non-cooperative attitude to the then British Ambassador to Japan, Sir Robert Craigie, and warned him that Britain should also lend a helping hand in order to facilitate the progress of the negotiations. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the British Government gave no heed to this warning. Nay, on the contrary, she became frantically active in the propaganda of abusing Japan. Because of this glaring fact, Britain has no right to offer her complaints to the United States at this late hour.

It is reported that certain prominent Americans are declaring that Lyttelton should have been a little more diplomatic, or that he should be deprived of his post. However, the very fact that Lyttelton makes no attempt to cancel his statement, but merely expresses his regrets over the misunderstanding caused by his utterance, proves that his words undoubtedly represented his real thoughts—nay, the true belief of the entire British nation.

U.S. Guilt Proved

If the United States firmly believes that she is not the provocator of the War of Greater East Asia, she would not be satisfied with the mere resignation of Lyttelton. She would go a step farther and sever diplomatic relations with Britain, though she be her ally, on the ground that the Lyttelton affair is not only a most serious insult, but one deliberately impairing the honor and prestige of the United States. Should the Washington government not take such a resolute step, it would prove that the United States admits being the provocator of and the aggressor in the War of Greater East Asia. It is not an exaggeration to say that America's luke-warm attitude in regard to the Lyttelton incident has incidently disclosed and proved the weakness of the United States as stated above.

In the autumn of 1942, when I returned to my native place after retiring from Government service, I attended various gatherings and explained in detail the true causes of the War of Greater East Asia. Especially did I put emphasis on the fact that the United States showed no conciliatory attitude from the very beginning despite Japan's sincere efforts to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion. It was the United States who finally caused the negotiations to rupture, thus eventually forcing Japan to rise up in arms when her very existence was endangered.

Japan's Stand Clarified

Thus, I clarified that the present war is a sacred war of justice. And this point, being the just cause of the current war, should be clearly and repeatedly instilled in the minds of the Japanese however prolonged the war may become, or, nay, all the more so as the war prolongs and difficulties increase. I further stated that I did not mind spending the rest of my life in making a round-the-country trip to explain this matter.

Unfortunately, however, due to the pressure of worldly affairs, I have been unable to realize my intentions until this day. But having witnessed the Lyttelton affair, I can no longer keep sitting with folded arms. I, therefore, earnestly desire that all the Japanese people will once again peruse the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain and calmly observe the cause of the present war.

I take this opportunity to stress the obvious fact that the United States, in view of such a British psychology as stated above, will attempt a more positive offensive against Japan to effect the speedy termination of the Greater East Asia War so as not to let the war against Japan fall behind the war against Germany. And I, on the occasion of this unprecedented national crisis, sincerely and enthusiastically hope that the 100,000,000 compatriots, ready to die for the cause of the country, will exert their best efforts toward the national expansion and making justice to win the final victory.

Heian Exhibit Starts

A special art exhibition in memory of the 1,150th anniversary of the establishment of Heian Capital (Kyoto) and the 50th anniversary of the erection of Heian Shrine will be held at the Kyoto Municipal Art Gallery at Okazaki Park beginning today until the end of the month under the auspices of Kyoto Municipality. Approximately 600 pictures, paintings, and other works of art will be exhibited.

RAPID NIPPON DRIVE IN CHINA EXTOLLED

Japanese Now Able to Eliminate All Enemy Air Bases, Says Okazaki

The occupation of the Hengyang airfield, as revealed by the Imperial Headquarters on Thursday, and the imminence of the capture of the city itself show that the Japanese Forces are already in a position virtually to eliminate the Anglo-American bases in Central and South China, including Hankow-Canton rail line declared Katsuo Okazaki, Acting Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday. Mr. Okazaki pointed out that with these bases the Anglo-Americans were planning the raids on Japan Proper and the virtual domination over the Chungking regime.

Drawing attention to the fact that the Hengyang airfield fell into Japanese hands soon after the fall of Changsha, Mr. Okazaki said that two remarkable aspects of the campaign were the rapidness of the Japanese progress in the operations and the cooperation shown time and time again by the Chinese people.

Turning to the Japanese reactions to the June 16 enemy raid on northern Kyushu and the landing on Saipan, Mr. Okazaki declared that a careful checking showed that the people remained unimpressed in the first case and that Japanese unity and fighting morale had been driven higher by the second case. "Our people seem to have been impressed very little by the Kyushu raid," Mr. Okazaki said. "They seem to be mostly interested in the pitiful sight of the wreckage of the B-29, which the enemy had boasted of and advertized loudly. The wreckage is now on public exhibition."

The reaction to the Saipan landing was different, Mr. Okazaki stated. "With the war having been brought closer to home, the people have come to sense even more intensely the gravity of the war situation," he said. "It has made grimmer the determination of the Japanese people and the unity of the nation has never been stronger. The vicissitudes of war will not shake the faith of our people in ultimate victory. I am happy to be able to say that Japanese unity and the fighting morale have been ever so much intensified."

CHINESE WOULD WELCOME CHANCE TO WORK IN SOUTH

People Glad to Carry Out Shiratori's Suggestion to Develop Area, Says Lim

Domei

SHONAN, June 29.—Welcoming the suggestion made by Toshio Shiratori, Chairman of the recently-established Committee for the study of Postwar Problems, that China should work out a program to send at least one-third of her population to the Southern Regions to help in the gigantic and all-important task of economic development, Lim Chong-pang, leading local Chinese and member of the Shonan Consultative Board, declared in the course of a press interview, "The Chinese people will only be too glad to help develop the Southern Regions' 'Treasure House' for the good of all Greater East Asia."

Mr. Lim pointed out that for some considerable time in the past, the Chinese have formed the backbone of the economic life of the Southern Regions, and "having thus proved their worth, the Chinese can be said to be well-qualified for the work envisaged by Mr. Shiratori."

Furthermore, he asserted from the population point of view, China is in the best position to undertake the migration of her people to the Southern Regions. Asserting that the Chinese people were now motivated by the same ideals as Japan as set forth in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, Mr. Lim concluded, "One of the most significant points about the suggestion is that it proposes to give tangible form to Japan's desire to 'live and die' with China."

The suggestion, when carried out, eventually will constitute yet another of the many benefits for the Chinese arising from Japan's New China Policy," he asserted.

It is recalled that Mr. Shiratori made the suggestion in the course of his interview with Kuo Hsiu-feng, president of the Central Press Service of Nanking, on the occasion of his trip to Tokyo last May. Minutes of the Shiratori-Kuo interview were released for publication in a current issue of the "Meiho" and created favorable repercussions both in China and Japan.

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East Asia Round-Up

Komatsu's Book Popular
Domei

HANOI, June 30.—A novel entitled "Kaiku" (Meeting by Chance) written by Kiyoshi Komatsu, a popular Japanese novelist, who is attached to the Cultural Association here, is now being published in series in an Annamese daily. Mr. Komatsu wrote it in French and had it translated into Annamese.

Memorial Fund Increases
Domei

MANILA, June 30.—Contributions to the Rizal Memorial Fund which have been received up to June 28, total 42,000 pesos. The goal of the fund which was originally fixed at 20,000 pesos has been raised to 150,000 pesos in order to permit the Rizal Memorial Preservation Society to carry out its work.

Traveling Clinic Formed
Domei

DJAKARTA, June 30.—A traveling clinic especially formed for the benefit of workers in factories as well as farmers in remote districts by the Health Section of the Japanese Military Administration, will shortly leave here for a round trip of the island.

Rice Planting Starts
Domei

MANILA, June 30.—Planting of rice has started in earnest in many central and southern Luzon Provinces and a marked increase in the area planted with rice is expected this season.

Raising Kalibapi Funds
Domei

MANILA, June 30.—The headquarters of the Kalibapi executive committee have been received from Alfonso Pablo, Kalibapi Director-at-Large for Mindanao, that a campaign has been launched in Cotabato to raise funds for the Kalibapi and also increase Kalibapi membership.

Training Medical Apprentices
Domei

MACASSAR, June 30.—In view of the urgent demand for more physicians here, training in various branches of medical science is being conducted for 106 native medical assistants.

Commending Native Inhabitants
Domei

MACASSAR, June 30.—New regulations for commending native inhabitants who have contributed toward reconstruction work, have been newly set up by the Civil Department of the Japanese Naval Administration.

Gendarmerie School Opens
Domei

NANKING, June 30.—The opening ceremony of the Central Army Gendarmerie School was held here on June 27 in the presence of Chen Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai, and representing President Wang Ching-wei.

Good Wheat Crop
Domei

PEKING, June 30.—This year's wheat crop in Shantung, Shansi, Hopei and Honan Provinces is estimated to total 5,290,000 tons, an increase by 24 per cent over 1943.

Chosen Laurel's Delegate
Domei

MANILA, June 30.—Jose Baluyot of Bataan, former director of the Kalibapi Labor Institute, has been appointed President Jose P. Laurel's special representative in Bataan and Zambales on matters related to peace and order.

Filipino Constables Graduating
Domei

MANILA, June 30.—Additional 400 members of the Philippine Constabulary will graduate from the National Police Training School on July 6.

Boosting Propaganda Work
Domei

SINGARADJA, June 30.—A Volunteer Labor Service Corps which was recently organized in every prefecture in Bali Island headed by prefectural governors will strengthen propaganda work by means of the radio, newspapers and moving pictures. Each corps will be given an emblem on which the Rising Sun and orchids are depicted and the members are to wear uniforms.

Osias Dam Reopens
Domei

BAUANG, June 30.—The Osias dam and irrigation system at Tarangbong (hometown of Education Minister Camilo Osias) reopened after extensive repairs. The project was carried out by Mayor Catalingo Rodriguez and is a vital system in the food production drive.

Japanese Inn Built
Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, June 30.—A beautiful Japanese style inn was constructed here after nine months of strenuous work. Commanding the landscape of Mt. Singalong and Mt. Marapi, the inn which has been named "Senshukaku," will afford comfort and rest to those who are now engaged in reconstruction work.

Stresses Character Education
Domei

MANILA, June 30.—The development of a good dynamic and serviceable Filipino character, based on a thoroughgoing realistic revaluation of the Filipino character as it has been evolved throughout the centuries, is the chief mission of character education in the Philippines, was the assertion made by Camilo Osias, Minister of Education, in a speech on June 27 before the opening meeting of the convention of school superintendents.

Opening New Drainage
Domei

BANDOENG, June 30.—Time-honored rites of burying a buffalo's head were performed recently at the commencement ceremony of the million-guilder drainage of "Lakbok" swamp, the eastern part of Briangan Province, and will create over 15,000 hectares of rich agricultural fields at the basin of Tjitandoej River flowing through the district.

Trade Body Formed
Domei

NANKING, June 30.—The Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, on June 27, approved measures for the reorganization of the All-China Commercial Control General Association incorporating the policy of stricter control of important materials.

Java's Trade Bright
Domei

DJAKARTA, June 30.—About 80 per cent of the plan aimed at an epochal development of Java's manufacturing industry is now assured of realization within the scheduled period, it was reported by members of the inspection party, who returned here after 10 days' inspection trip throughout Java.

BA HAN CONDUCTS TALKS WITH MANCHOU LEADERS

Takebe and Cabinet Ministers Attend Gathering; Chang Host to Burmese Visitors

Domei

HSINKING, June 29.—Dr. Ba Han and members of the Burmese Special Research Commission, now visiting here, attended an informal gathering of high-ranking Government officials of Manchoukuo held at the Guest Hall this afternoon.

Manchoukuo was represented by Rokuro Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board, Cabinet Ministers and several other government dignitaries.

Following Dr. Ba Han's brief report on the purpose of the mission, Mr. Takebe and other Cabinet Ministers explained matters under their respective jurisdictions. Questions and answers were also exchanged in regard to political and economic problems which will provide valuable reference materials for Burma's state planning.

In the evening, members of the mission were guests of honor at a banquet given by Prime Minister General Chang Ching-hui at his official residence.

ODACHI SEES TOKYO AS E. ASIA'S CENTER

Greater War Efforts Stressed By Governor on Metropolis' Second Anniversary

Greeting the first anniversary today of the adoption of the metropolitan system for Tokyo, Shigeo Odachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, declared on Friday that Tokyo will be built up to become the pivotal center of Greater East Asia and all administrative policies will be directed towards the winning of the war, according to the Asahi.

Governor Odachi gave voice to his hopes for the second year of Tokyo's existence as a metropolis substantially as follows:

"The fundamental concept in the administration of Tokyo as a metropolis would consist in making Tokyo substantially sufficient to fulfil its role as a capital. Tokyo is the Imperial capital as well as the focal center of Japan and of Greater East Asia. Tokyo as the seat of the Imperial Palace must be kept pure and holy. The sense of purity of Tokyo must give rise instantly to the feeling of the divinity of the Japanese Empire. But at the same time Tokyo must symbolize vigorous, fighting strength. In order to realize this end, we must educate with vigor and spirit of suitable force. My objective in the construction of a clean and virile Tokyo remains unchanged.

"At the time when the whole nation is exerting its full efforts for the prosecution of the war, not only metropolitan but all administrative efforts must be directed for the winning of the war. From this standpoint the stabilization of the economic life of the metropolitan defenses and the increase of production must be pushed to an even greater degree."

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1944

The Immigration Law

Exactly twenty years ago today, the United States put into effect a law which more than clearly revealed the hypocritical character of the principal enemy which Japan fights today. This law conclusively proved that the high-sounding principles the Americans habitually mouthed, and have been mouthing even after that day, were merely beautiful, high-sounding words and nothing more. At this time, when Japan and her East Asiatic allies are engaged in a life or death struggle with the United States, it is worthwhile to look back to that day twenty years ago which served to tear down the beautiful facade the United States constantly erects to hide an ugly interior.

On July 1, 1924 the bill for the exclusion of Japanese immigration to the United States became a law in the United States. The Japanese Exclusion Law was an insult such as few nations have delivered to any people and one which will never be forgotten nor forgiven by the Japanese people. The insult was deliberate, for at the time the bill was conceived, presented and passed by the American Legislature there was no need whatsoever for a law to exclude Japanese immigration. Japan had never entertained the slightest desire to send her people to lands where they were unwelcome, nor did she claim any right to send her people to regions where their immigration would have created economic and social problems.

At the time, the Gentlemen's Agreement was already in existence, an agreement whereby the Japanese Government rigidly restricted Japanese immigration to the United States in line with the United States Government's policy on immigration. The Japanese Government had, moreover, intimated its willingness to amend the Gentlemen's Agreement in accordance with the wishes of the United States Government in case the latter desired an even greater stringency in its terms. The Japanese Government also had no objections against the Immigration Bill of 1924 in its original form, which provided for a quota to be applied to the Japanese as well as to other peoples and did not single out the Japanese to place a stigma of racial inferiority on them.

In passing the Japanese Exclusion Bill, the United States gave its reasons as economic, but if it had truly been so, a non-discriminatory quota system would have been just as effective, for it would have allowed but only 147 Japanese immigrants to enter the United States a year. But the idea behind the agitation for the Japanese Exclusion Law was not economic; it was purely a manifestation of the racial prejudice inherent in the American mind. Ambassador Hanihara's clear, calm and reasonable arguments were not only ignored in their right meaning but deliberately distorted and publicized in a light which served to further the program for Japanese exclusion. His statement that any such insult to the Japanese would have "grave consequences" was purposely misinterpreted as a veiled threat, and the Americans went so far as to say that the Japanese Government was trying to interfere in the domestic affairs of the United States.

That the Japanese Exclusion Law was passed was not solely due to the efforts of America's demagogues, although acknowledgedly the part they played was not small. Long before a law for Japanese exclusion was even considered, there had been put into effect a law prohibiting Chinese immigration. Deep in the minds of the Americans is the idea that Orientals are their inferiors. Their ideas concerning the other non-white people of the world were just as damnable. Their disgraceful treatment of the American citizens of Negro blood in their midst is a good example of their attitude toward all non-white peoples. Despite the fact that the United States has always proclaimed equality as one of her highest ideals, the very action of the Americans where racial problems are concerned prove the utter hypocrisy of the American claims.

As long as the United States confined its racial prejudice to its attitude toward the minority racial groups within its own borders, that would have been a domestic problem. The prejudice would have harmed only those so unfortunate as to be born with slightly more skin pigment than the Anglo-Saxon Americans. But when the United States as a nation deemed it necessray to demonstrate its supposed racial superiority by deliberately insulting a nation which considered itself a true friend, such a prejudice became vicious and dangerous, a prejudice which menaced the well-being of the world. This racial prejudice, this idea of racial superiority, was indeed one of the prime causes of the present war. So strong was the American feeling of racial superiority that the United States apparently believed that it could commit any outrage with impunity against supposedly "inferior" nations like Japan.

This twentieth anniversary of the unforgivable insult delivered by the United States to the Japanese people will serve to make still stronger the determination of the Japanese to break down the racial superiority complex of the Americans, this time by arms where reasoning failed twenty years ago. This day will also serve to emphasize again to the various nations of the world which stand before the propaganda blasts of the United States that no matter how noble the ideals and principles expressed by that nation may seem, these ideals and principles are but empty words. The United States may say that it is fighting to create a "better world", but just as it made clear its racial prejudice twenty years ago even while it preached that "all men were created equal," the "better world" the Americans mean is a world ground under the iron heels of savage exploiters, a world completely dominated by the United States.

A Year Ago Today

July 1, 1943

Continuing their devastating attacks on the enemy fleet off Rendova Island in the Solomons, Imperial Japanese Navy Airmen again wreaked havoc on its warships and planes today. Comprehensive war results for yesterday and today included more than 77 enemy planes downed and 14 vessels blasted.

* * *

Secretary of State Cordell Hull today confirmed the report that Admiral Georges Robert, who had defended Martinique Island, from American encroachment, finally yielded to Washington's demands on June 30 and asked the United States Government to send a representative to the island.

* * *

Aroused over the stiff attitude of the Ford Motor Car Company on the question of working hours, 1,500 workmen at the Lincoln plant of the company at Detroit, staged a walk-out today. Since this factory is engaged in the manufacture of motors for war tanks, the action is regarded as very serious.

* * *

The Axis forces downed 386 anti-Axis planes and destroyed or crippled 82 enemy vessels in the Mediterranean area alone during last month, it was announced by Italian military quarters today.

* * *

Because the Chungking regime had imposed compulsory requisitioning of food and drafting of people for military service in utter disregard of the state of aggravated impoverishment existing, and also due to the long pent-up grievances harbored by the people against Chungking's maladministration a large-scale riot has broken out in several districts in northwestern China, southern Kansu, Southwestern Kweichow and several other places.

* * *

Longshoremen at Fleetwood, greatest fishing center in England, went out on a strike and large quantities of fish brought there are decaying. Troops were called out today to substitute as stevedores.

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

British Atrocities

(From the Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

The credibility of the reports now reaching us from war correspondents attached to the front line forces in the Indo-Burma frontier will not be questioned by those who have seen with their own eyes the stark terror, robbing them of their reason, which seized British officers of the colonial armies defeated by Nippon in the earlier campaigns of the War of Greater East Asia two years ago. The mental condition of these British officers, who are driving to death Indian, Chungking and West African troops, is very much worse today than it was in those early days, when they were inclined to regard Nippon successes on the battlefields as a flash in the pan. This fatal illusion has been dispelled by later events and the British army commanders have now no illusions left, however much they might indulge in arrogant boastings in public. They feel not only that they are unequal to the task with which they have been entrusted, that is the defense of India against the combined forces of the Imperial Nippon Army and the Indian National Army, but also that they cannot any longer depend on the blind obedience of their orders by the troops under their command. They are, therefore, in a terrible predicament, a predicament from which they can find no way of escape, unless they are able to bring enough white soldiers to take the place of the Indian, Chungking and West African soldiers. This, of course, is an utter impossibility.

The only other alternative is to terrorize these troops into fighting and that certainly appears to be what is happening in the Indo-Burma frontier where the British, caught in several cleverly laid traps, have suffered serious losses and those who managed to escape are now retreating headlong along roads which have been effectively blocked by Nippon Units. They, however, left a trail of blood and suffering which the Nippon Forces and war correspondents accompanying them have found utterly revolting. These atrocities were most numerous in towns and villages in the Kaladan sector where West African troops were stationed. In front of military prisons were found corpses of West Africans showing clear signs of being shot from close range. Many had been rolled over and crushed by military vehicles and the whole sector was much better provided with guard houses than with air raid shelters. Dead bodies of West African soldiers and natives of the district, with their hands and feet tightly bound and showing distinct signs of being burnt alive, were also found in the Arakan area.

The West African 81st Division was dispatched to the Kaladan sector from Chittagong about the middle of February in a vain attempt to rescue the British 7th Division which was entrapped and finally annihilated in the Sinzweya area. The West Africans had to find their way to Kaladan through thick and inhospitable jungle and did not apparently move as fast as the British officers supervising them wanted them to in order to save their comrades in distress. The result was that none too gentle persuasion was applied by volleys fired from the rear where the British officers usually stationed themselves in this kind of fighting. These West African troops were brought specially to oppose the Nippon army because the British found that their white troops were totally incapable of any sort of resistance. But the West Africans had less reason for fighting than even the Indians under the British. They had nothing to gain and everything to lose, and even their pay and treatment were hardly an inducement. But since there were at least twenty-four armed British officers behind every 500 West Africans they had no other alternative but to go forward. At the first contact with Nippon forces, however, they broke rank and fled helter-skelter into the jungle, and many of them paid the penalty.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Who but our Guide shall show the path to us?
Steep is that path, and perilous,
Deep-cut by yawning gulfs of doubt,
High-piled with rocks of selfishness and greed,
Girt in by frowning cliffs of lust and hatred,
Beset by brigands of ambition:
Swift falls upon the lonely wayfarer
The tempest-shock of pride,
Delusion buffets him amain:
Who, ah who, shall walk this way in peace
Without a Guide?

20 Years Ago Today

Enactment of U.S. Immigration Act and Events Which Preceded It Reviewed

(Editor's Note: Twenty years ago today, on July 1, 1924, the United States enforced the Immigration Act of 1924, containing a discriminatory clause aimed directly at the Japanese. The Act aroused throughout Japan a bitterness and resentment toward the United States which was as intense as it was universal. The following article, which is reproduced from Dr. Kosaku Tamura's "Genesis of the Pacific War," presents a dispassionate reveiw of the events which preceded the passage and enactment of the Act.)

By DR. KOSAKU TAMURA

For fifty years California has been the scene of repeated waves of anti-Asiatic feeling. During the seventies, eighties and nineties of the last century those waves were directed against the Chinese.

There were large importations of Chinese coolies to work on the Pacific railways and in 1869 out of a total of 10,000 railway laborers nine-tenths of them were Chinese. By 1875 the number of Chinese laborers rose to 100,000 and in 1882 to 132,000.

At first the Chinese were welcomed but as soon as the gold rush subsided and ordered industrial communities developed the Chinese became unpopular. They were the objects of violence and attack not only because they were cheap laborers but also because they were not Caucasians. The California Senate Memorial to Congress in 1876 contains this:

> Impregnable to all the influences of Anglo-Saxon life, they remain the same stolid Asiatics that have floated on the rivers and slaved in the fields of China for thirty centuries of time. . . We thus find one-sixth of our entire population composed of Chinese coolies, not involuntary, but, by the unalterable structure of their intellectual being, voluntary slaves. . . . Is it not possible that free labor, unable to compete with these foreign serfs . . . may unite in all the horrors of riot and insurrection, and defying the civil power, extirpate with fire and sword those who rub them of their bread, yet yield no tribute to the State?

Frank M. Pixley, representing the Municipality of San Francisco before the Congressional Committee of 1876 made this statement:

> The Chinese are inferior to any race God ever made. . . . I think there are none so low. . . . Their people have got the perfection of crime of 4,000 years. . . . I believe that the Chinese have no souls to save, and if they have, they are not worth the saving.

The result was a negotiated change in 1880 of the Burlingame Treaty which provided for free immigration, and in 1882 the law suspending Chinese immigration for 10 years was enacted. This law was re-enacted twice and in 1904, in spite of the pledge of the treaty to the contrary, was made absolute and permanent.

Too Weak to Protest

China was too weak to make her protests felt through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

The first anti-Japanese agitation in the United States broke out in the year 1900. In San Francisco the extension of the Chinese Exclusion laws to the Japanese was demanded. In July, 1900, the Japanese Government decided to prohibit entirely "for the present, the emigration from Japan to Canada and also to the United States." This did not prove effective, however, as Japanese could enter the United States from Hawaii. In February, 1905, a new anti-Japanese campaign was organized in San Francisco, which was led by the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League. Exclusion bills were introduced in Congress, but they met the opposition of President Roosevelt, because of their discriminatory nature. In October, 1906, the San Francisco School Board passed a resolution ordering all Japanese children to attend the Oriental school in Chinatown. By the Immigration Act of February 20, 1907, Japanese immigration from Hawaii and Mexico was stopped, but not directly from Japan. Under the vague authority of this Act, President Roosevelt entered into the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907-1908. In the commercial treaty of 1911, the United States agreed to omit the provision of 1894 treaty which exempted exclusion laws, under the condition that Japan continue to regulate its emigrants. The Pacific Coast was critical of the Agreement from the beginning. In 1909 the California legislature passed resolution urging the extension of the Chinese Exclusion Laws to the Japanese. In 1913 it passed a land law giving aliens ineligible to citizenship legal phraseology designed to exclude the Japanese without naming them all rights to real property granted by treaty, but no others, except the right to lease land for three years. As a result Japanese aliens could not acquire agricultural land. In 1920 an initiative measure of even greater severity prohibited leases and all other interests in real property. As a result, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, the Japanese were deprived of the use of more than 300,000 acres of land which they had held by forms other than ownership. Arizona passed a similar law in February, 1921. Washington and Texas also passed land laws, somewhat less discriminatory than the California and Arizona laws. In 1919, the California Senate again urged federal action in regard to Japanese immigration. In his letter of June 19, 1920, to the Secretary of State, the Governor of California criticized the entrance of "picture brides"—Japanese women married by proxy in Japan to Japanese laborers in America. The Japanese Government voluntarily stopped issuing passports to "picture brides" beginning March 1, 1920, although they were admissible as "wives" under the Gentlemen's Agreement. On April 27, 1921, the California legislature passed a resolution urging Congress to pass an exclusion law. On November 13, 1922, the United States Supreme Court ruled that Japanese immigrants were ineligible to American citizenship. On May 18, 1923, the California legislature passed another resolution urging the exclusion of Japanese aliens.

Bills Introduced

Early in December, 1923, bills were introduced in both House and Senate prohibiting the admission to the United States of aliens ineligible to citizenship. Mr. Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador made an oral protest to Secretary Hughes on December 13, 1923, and followed it up with a written memorandum on January 15, 1924. On February 7, 1924, Albert Johnson, chairman of the Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives, presented another bill containing the same provision. The next day Secretary Hughes wrote a letter to Johnson setting forth the reasons against the statutory exclusion:

> There can be no question that such a statutory exclusion will be deeply resented by the Japanese people. It would be idle to insist that the provision is not aimed at the Japanese, for the proposed measure (sec. 25) continues in force the existing legislation regulating Chinese immigration and the barred zone provisions of our immigration laws which prohibit immigration from certain other portions of Asia. The practical effect of section 12 (b) is to single out Japanese immigrants for exclusion. The Japanese are a sensitive people, and unquestionably would regard such a legislative enactment as fixing a stigma upon them. . . . I believe such legislative action would largely undo the work of the Washington Conference . . . which so greatly improved our relation with Japan. The manifestation of American interest and generosity in providing relief to the sufferers from the recent earthquake disaster in Japan would not avail to diminish the resentment which would follow the enactment of such a measure, as this enactment would be regarded as an insult not to be palliated by any act of charity. It is useless to argue whether or not such a feeling would be justified; it is quite sufficient to say that it would exist. It has already been manifested in the discussions in Japan with respect to the pendency of this measure, and no amount of argument can avail to remove it.
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> The question is thus presented whether it is worth while thus to affront a friendly nation with whom we have established most cordial relations and what gain there would be from such action. Permit me to suggest that the legislation would seem to be quite unnecessary even for the purpose for which it is devised. It is to be noted that if the provision of subdivision (b) of section 12 were eliminated and the quota provided in section 10 of the proposed measure were to be applied to Japan, there would be a total of only 246 Japanese immigrants entitled to enter under the quota as thus determined. That is to say, this would be the number equal to 2 per cent of the number of residents in the United States as determined by the census of 1890 plus 200. . .

On March 11, 1924, Secretary Hughes wrote Senator Colt, Chairman of Immigration of the Senate, to the effect that "I do not wish the introduction of any Japanese laborers. I do desire to avoid the resentment and difficulties which will arise from a statutory exclusion. I have pointed out that if a quota were established for the Japanese . . . it would in any event cover a very small number and would give us a double control through the quota and through the agreement. . . . We should have cooperation which I believe would be more effective to prevent the introduction of any Japanese laborers than the proposed exclusion measure."

On March 24, 1924, the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization reported an immigration bill which provided that no alien ineligible to citizenship shall be admitted to the United States. The House adopted the bill on April 12, 1924, by a vote of 323-71 (37 not voting). Representative Burton of Ohio was the only one to protest against it.

Reminds Secretary of State

On April 10, 1924, Mr. Hanihara addressed a lengthy note to the Secretary of State reminding him of the fact that "the Japanese Governmen have most scrupulously and faithfully carried out the terms of the Agreement, as a self-imposed restriction, and are fully prepared to continue to do so. In return the Japanese Government confidently trust that the United States Government will recommend, if necessary, to the Congress to refrain from resorting to a measure that would seriously wound the proper susceptibilities of the Japanese nation. . . . The mere fact that a certain clause, obviously aimed against Japanese as a nation, is introduced in the proposed immigration bill, in apparent disregard of the most sincere and friendly endeavors on the part of the Japanese Government to meet the needs and wishes of the American Government and people, is mortifying enough to the Government and people of Japan. They are, however, exercising the utmost forbearance at this moment, and in so doing they confidently rely upon the high sense of justice and fair-play of the American Government and people, which, when properly approached, will readily understand why no such discriminatory provision as above referred to should be allowed to become a part of the law of the land. . . .

"It is not the intention of the Japanese Government to question the sovereign right of any country to regulate immigration to its own territories. Nor is it their desire to send their nationals to the countries where they are not wanted. On the contrary the Japanese Government showed from the very beginning of this problem their perfect willingness to cooperate with the United States Government to effectively prevent by all honorable means the entrance into the United States of such Japanese nationals as are not desired by the United States, and have given ample evidences thereof, the facts of which are well known to your Government. To Japan the question is not one of expediency, but of principle. To her the mere fact that a few hundreds or thousands of her nationals will or will not be admitted into the domains of other countries is immaterial, so long as no question of national susceptibilities is involved. The important question is whether Japan as a nation is or is not entitled to the proper respect and consideration of other nations. In other words the Japanese Government ask of the United States Government simply that proper consideration ordinarily given by one nation to the self-respect of another, which after all forms the basis of amicable international intercourse throughout the civilized world. . . .

> Relying upon the confidence you have been good enough to show me at all times, I have stated or rather repeated all this to you very candidly and in a most friendly spirit, for I realize, as I believe you do, the grave consequences which the enactment of the measure retaining that particular provision would inevitably bring upon the otherwise happy and mutually advantageous relations between our two countries.

Brought Into Discussion

On April 14, 1924, Hanihara's letter was brought into discussion by Senator Lodge who seized on the concluding sentences of the letter, particularly the words "grave consequences" and declared that they contained a "veiled treat" against the United States. "The letter of the Japanese Ambassador . . . has created a situation which makes it impossible for me to support the pending amendment. . . . The amendment has now assumed the dignity of a precedent, and I never will consent to establish any precedent which will give any nation the right to think that they can stop by threats or compliments the action of the United States when it determines who shall come within its gates and become part of its citizenship." It was, however, President Theodore Roosevelt who, in his Annual Message to Congress as far back as 1906, first used the words "gravest consequences" in connection with the Japanese immigration question.

The Senate rejected the proposed amendment by a vote of 76-2 (18 not voting). On April 17, another note from Mr. Hanihara was released, in which he said that he did not intend the words "grave consequences" to be considered a "veiled threat." But this had no effect on Congress. The immigration bill providing for the exclusion of alien ineligible to citizenship—a provision effective from July 1, 1924—was passed on May 15, 1924, by the House of Representatives by a vote of 308-62 (63 not voting), and by the Senate by a vote of 69-9 (18 not voting), and sent to the President for signautre.

On May 18, 1924, Cyrus E. Woods, United States Ambassador to Japan, resigned, nominally on account of family reasons. But on leaving Japan he criticized severely the passage of the exclusion law. His resignation was followed by the return of Ambassador Hanihara to Japan. On May 26, 1924, President Coolidge signed the Immigration Act, which was accompanied by a statement criticizing the method used by Congress to obtain exclusion. The signature of the act was followed by the formal protest of Japan, of May 31, 1924.

> . . . . International discriminations in any form and on any subject, even if based on purely economic reasons, are opposed to the principles of justice and fairness upon which the friendly intercourse between nations must, in its final analysis, depend. To these very principles the doctrine of equal opportunity now widely recognized, with the unfailing support of the United States, owes its being. Still more unwelcome are discriminations based on race. . . .
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> It is not denied that . . . it lies within the inherent sovereign power of each state to limit and control immigration to its own domains, but when, in the exercise of such right, an evident injustice is done to a foreign nation in disregard of its proper self-respect, of international understandings or of ordinary rules of comity, the question necessarily assumes an aspect which justifies diplomatic discussion and adjustment.

"The Immigration Act of 1924, containing a discriminatory clause aimed directly at the Japanese, was passed under circumstances which many Americans themselves regarded as an exhibition of bad manners, rudeness, and disregard of the courtesies of international intercourse which civilized nations have usually observed in their relations with one another. The Act was regarded by the Japanese people as discriminatory; it cut them to the quick and aroused throughout the nation a bitterness and resentment toward the United States which was as intense as it was universal. The date upon which the law took effect was made a day of a national mourning and humiliation; an obscure Japanese patriot committed suicide near the American Embassy in Tokyo as a protest against the wrong which he felt had been done his country by one who professed to be its friend; and millions of Japanese are said to have sworn to themselves that they would never forget the injury.

THE GREATEST FALLACY OF MODERN TIMES

U.S. Is Engaged in 'Boondoggling' on a Global Basis

(Henry J. Taylor in his book "Men in Motion," brings up the problem of American boondoggling on a global basis. The word boondoggling is an American slang expression which came into general usage with the New Deal. It is applied to the squandering of public funds for public works which do not actually benefit the public but tend merely to increase the political power of those in control. This is what the New Dealers in Washington are accused of doing. Up to the outbreak of the present war they confined their boondoggling to the United States. Since 1941, they have broadened out and now, as Taylor shows, are operating on a global basis. The following are excerpts from "Men in Motion.")

Part I

I have just returned home after observing the impact on European minds of American promises regarding what the United States will do for the people of the world after the war. In our deep anxiety to be helpful to the world, we are making promises and assuming superior attitudes which America and the world will deeply regret. We are speaking and writing glowingly about postwar matters concerning which we shall actually have little, if anything, to say.

The problems abroad are astronomical. They are deep-rooted in historic tensions, charged with local prejudices and ardors which date far back, and full of cross currents and contradictions. Any one of these local problems—economic, social, political or military—is enough to baffle any European. Yet American words and pens are distributing promises everywhere.

We cannot solve Europe's basic problems or "make the world free." The destiny of Europeans is within themselves. And so is the destiny of their world-wide colonial system.

Talking about colonial freedom is one thing. Insuring that freedom is quite another. Eighty per cent of the colonials of the world could not, or would not, use freedom to maintain freedom. Eighty per cent of the world's people simply are not ready for what we are talking about.

For a country whose own cities are in the most deplorable condition in their history, with vastly rich areas like Boston, Detroit and Philadelphia facing financial crises in spite of maximum employment and maximum taxes, our government planners go far afield in trying to solve the colonial problems for the world.

Create Confusion Abroad

The attitude of some of our politicians and speechmakers concerning our allies' colonies, mandates and dominions is already building up vast problems in these places. America's social theorists, tying themselves to our war effort in the colonies of our allies, are creating vast confusion and disturbance abroad. Their folly is working against every solution which our allies may find for their own problems in their own lands.

In support of stubborn schemes for America's Better World Order, the credit and substance of our citizens are being expended now and pledged for the future in the same irresponsible way which made a scandal of the WPA.

Having abused the sound principle of emergency public works at home by using public monies to buy votes and political power and to stimulate political machines throughout the country, these same determined men have now put boondoggling on a global basis. Nothing restrains them.

We set wage scales for labor abroad which make it impossible for anyone else to hire a native man or woman wherever the American Boondoggling Corps operates—and they are everywhere. Authorities in these distant communities, who have the long-term responsibility for peace and safety, are outraged. It is one of the most deep-seated cleavages among the governments of the United Nations. For example, the Eskimos in Labrador have always lived by fishing, and trapping for furs. In this way an Eskimo family earns eight to ten dollars per week. The work is productive, and the community life has always been peaceful. In came the American Boondogglers. They paid such high wages for labor and so much for furs that overnight the income of the Eskimo family became $80 per week. When an Eskimo got as much in a few days as he used to make in a month, he quit work. The supply of furs decreased at once, there was a famine of fish, and the willingness of the Eskimos to work on American air bases disappeared. In order to get the Eskimos to work, the Boondogglers had an inspiration: they boosted their fur and fish prices and their wage scales still higher. They ran the Eskimos' income to $120 per week!

Unrest Spread

That soon stopped all trapping, fishing and work for sure. So next they put the price down. And when they did that the Eskimos couldn't understand it. Serious dissatisfaction and unrest spread in Labrador. And then the American Boondogglers turned to the local Newfoundland authorities to put the Eskimos in their place.

"They're out of hand," they said. "Control them. We're spending a lot of money here."

If you were Mayor of Okkak, Labrador, or Governor of Newfoundland, how would you feel about that?

All the way from Bermuda to Sydney, local administrators are asking themselves, "What will happen when the Americans leave?" Who would say that this is the path to peace in the world?

There is the same hodgepodge duplication of federal offices abroad as in our own country. Nobody can make sense out of the swarm of United States Government employes. They are a mystery both to the natives and to each other. They conduct negotiations independently of our ambassadors or ministers. They pay American cash to local politicians who are in opposition to the governments of countries friendly to the United States. They put such opposition "leaders" on their payroll and stage political vaudeville acts which they have thought out overnight. If their ideas run counter to the policy of our State Department or embarrass the friendly nation's president or prime minister, as well as our ambassador, that is just too bad.

"This is a smart man's war," I heard one of them say. "We've got to be plenty smart with these foreigners. The thing to do is play along with both factions. You know, play both against the middle."

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

A handsome woman who has the qualities of an agreeable man is the most delicious society in the world. She unites the merit of both sexes. Caprice is in the women the antidote to beauty.—Bruyere.

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That which happens to the soil when it ceases to be cultivated, happens to man himself when he foolishly forsakes society for solitude; the brambles grow up in his desert heart.—Rivarol.

* * *

It was a shrewd saying, whoever said it, "That the man who first brought ruin on the Roman people was he who pampered them by largesses and amusements."—Plutarch.